

The Orient.

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THE PATHFINDER SURVEY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

At the last meeting of the Council of Fifteen held at the Sailors' Club on Monday, May fifteenth, it was unanimously voted to dedicate the volume containing the findings of The Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople to James Perry, who was killed a year ago last February by bandits between Aleppo and Aintab. It was most fitting that the Council should take this action, for it was to the enthusiasm of Mr. Perry more than to that of any other one person that the plan to make a study of the social conditions in Constantinople was launched.

Shortly before starting on the trip to the Interior where he lost his life, Mr. Perry, acting as National Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., had visited Smyrna, where he learned of the social study being made there. On his return to Constantinople, at a conference with Mr. Goodsell, of the American Board, and with Professor Black, of Robert College, he urged the need of a Survey of Constantinople. Winning their support, he talked the matter over with Dr. Peet, Mr. Charles T. Riggs, and others, and with their approval cabled to Y.M.C.A. headquarters in New York, asking that the present Director of the Survey be engaged to undertake this work.

The interest of others was secured and a "Council of Fifteen" members was chosen, among them Dr. Hoover, of the American Hospital, and Col. Coombs and Mrs. Heizer, of the Near East Relief, who later, because of their work, found it necessary to resign. The vacancies were filled by Mr. Samuel Anderson, of Robert College, Mrs. J. Wylie Brown, and Mr. Frank D. Steger, Senior Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

The officers of the Council are: Mr. Fred Field Goodsell, Chairman; Mr. Charles T. Riggs, Vice Chairman; Mrs. J. Wylie Brown, Secretary; and Prof. Floyd H. Black, Treasurer. The Advisory Committee of The Council consists of President C. F. Gates, President Mary Mills Patrick, and Mr. Oscar Gunkel.

Those responsible for the different divisions of The Survey, together with the subjects studied, are the following:

Rev. F. F. Goodsell	Historical Setting
Rev. C. T. Riggs	Adult Delinquency
Mrs. J. Wylie Brown	Children
Prof. F. H. Black	Education
W. W. Peet, LL. D.	City Administration
Major C. Claflin Davis	Refugees
Prof. L. S. Moore	Industry
Miss M. C. Phillips	Dependents
Mrs. G. H. Huntington	Community Organization
Dr. G. G. Deaver	Recreation

Mr. W. E. Bristol, Mrs. A. R. Hoover, and Miss Margaret B. White are also members of the Council, but, as in the case of Mr. Steger and Mr. Anderson, they are not in charge of any section of The Survey.

Through their representatives on the Council of Fifteen, as well as through volunteer investigators, the organizations which have co-operated are: Robert College, Constantinople College, The American Board, The Near East Relief, The American Red Cross, The American Chamber of Commerce, The Young Men's Christian Association, and The Young Women's Christian Association.

In the actual gathering of some of the information, it was of course found necessary to have a staff of helpers who could give blocks of time for investigation, especially in such sections as Adult Delinquency, Children, and Industry. Since the value of the findings of a survey depends largely on the people who have gathered the information, I might give a brief sketch of the training of the different members of the Survey staff, who have done much of this work.

Miss Mabel F. Hale, a graduate of Boston University, for three years did editorial and research work connected with survey reports for the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, and has also made social surveys in various parts of the United States.

Mr. Harold Alpin, who has helped on the Adult Delinquency Section, did similar work in Chicago.

Mrs. Leona Stuart Areson, who was a special student at Boston University and at the Boston School of Social Work, and for some years a State Supervisor for the New England Home for Little Wanderers, has helped on the Children's Section.

Miss Alexandra Joannides, born in Constantinople, a graduate of Zappeion and Constantinople College, having specialized for three years in Economics at the University of Geneva, has served both as a liaison person and in the study of economic conditions here.

Mr. Alphonse Lusenberg, a Russian, for some time a student of social problems in Petrograd, has worked on the Adult Delinquency Section.

Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, a distinguished social worker from America, who has recently come to establish a Department of Home Economics at Constantinople College, has also devoted some time to The Survey.

Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, a graduate of Nebraska University, with a Master of Arts degree from Wellesley College, had previously done survey work for the Y.W.C.A. in Lithuania. She has given a full month of her time to investigating on the Industrial Section.

Moustafa Nebil Bey, Mr. Lusenberg's Turkish assistant, through his familiarity with the city has been of much help.

Moustafa Nedjati Bey, a former student at Robert College, and now connected with the Turkish War Ministry, has proved exceedingly valuable in securing information.

It is clear to the thoughtful person that in order to adequately study a complex city like Constantinople a larger staff, giving all their time, should have been engaged. In a small city like Springfield, Illinois, with a population of only 60,000, a number of trained investigators studied the school system. If one should add the amount of time that was spent by these various investigators simply on the school system of that small city, it would amount to the entire time of one person for a whole year. In much the same way other aspects of the social life of Springfield were carefully studied. But here in Constantinople no adequate budget was provided for a large number of full-time investigators. The original plan was to have all the work done by busy volunteers. It would be difficult to find more capable volunteers and yet here lies both the weakness and the strength of The Constantinople Survey. For a well-rounded piece of work, it is evident that many more trained investigators should have been employed. On the other hand, excellent work has been done by these volunteers and this has deepened their interest in knowing this great city. One of these volunteer workers made the remark: "I am going to spend the rest of my life here in Constantinople in helping to solve the particular problem I have been studying for the Survey."

Whenever The Survey has come to the attention of leading members of the various races here, as well as of the Allies, it has met not only with a kindly reception, but has had their active support. The Acting Minister of the Interior assured us that every facility would be given us to study the prisons and such other conditions as we wished to study. The Minister of Public Instruction, Rashid Bey, assured the Director of his interest in this study and said: "As a member of His Majesty's government, I welcome this Survey. You are making this study in the interest of science and you can count on my hearty co-operation."

The late Greek Patriarchal Locum Tenens said: "I am very glad you are going to make a study among the Greeks, because, if you find conditions good, it will please me; and if, on the other hand, you report that they are not good, I shall be happy to find this out so that I may change them."

The findings of The Survey will be published this autumn in a volume of four hundred pages. It is planned to print a first edition of a thousand copies. The price is not to exceed two dollars and a half and a large number of advance orders have already been placed with Mr. F. F. Goodsell, Bible House, Stamboul, who is taking orders for the volume. We frankly confess that we are not publishing a complete scientific survey of Constantinople, but are convinced that we have gathered much accurate worth-while social data which will prove of interest to students of social life both here and in America.

CLARENCE RICHARD JOHNSON,
Director The Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople

THE Y.W.C.A. MAY FESTIVAL

Clouds threatened in the morning to spoil the out door Festival of the Y.W.C.A. last Friday afternoon; but long before the hour set, the brightest of sunshine had triumphed, and the affair was a great success. The Osman Bey Garden at Shishli, now known as Luna Park, was the place chosen, and it had been very prettily arranged for the festival. Quite a large number of friends gathered, despite some conflicting engagements, and all enjoyed it to the full. Before the performance itself, refreshments were served as people came in, Mrs. Allen Dulles being in charge of the tea, Miss Gunther of the lemonade, Mrs. Stamboulian of the coffee and locoums, and Mrs. Hussein Bey of the flower booth. Fortunes were told in another booth by Mme. Halid Hourshid Bey.

Soon the Jazz Band of U.S.S. "St. Louis" struck up, and the partakers in the Festival gathered. The music for the marching and dancing of the Festival itself was furnished by the Doubensky Orchestra. The choruses had been trained by Mrs. Middleton Edwards, while several of the Y. W. leaders had cooperated in preparing for the entertainment.

The May Queen was Mary Fetvadjan; and she was preceded by two heralds in purple and by a bevy of attendants in charming fairylike draperies of various hues, as well as by bewitching little crown, wand and train bearers. When the Queen had been duly crowned, delegates from various lands came to pay their homage, in folk-dances from different nations. The little girls from the Ortakeuy Armenian orphanage were very fetching in their dances, as were other groups later on, like the farmerettes of the Turkish Orphanage, the reapers of the St. Anne's Greek Orphanage, etc.

The four seasons were represented by Princes who arrived at the Court to sue for the hand of the Queen. Each suitor endeavors to persuade the Queen with appropriate entertainment by his retinue, that his season is the one she should choose for her kingdom and reign therein; and the rivalry in costume and song and dance and acting brought out so much that was pretty and such delightful combinations of color and motion, that the afternoon sped away all too soon. Summer with its mountain climbing and its festal days, Autumn with its reapers and farmerettes and vineyard joys, Winter with its Christmas and its snowstorm and the passing of the Old Year, all finally have to yield before Spring, with its buds and flowers and sunshine. Hermine Salerian, in her dance of Spring, was especially charming.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol was the Chairman of the Executive Committee; and Mrs. Paul Dike of the Music committee; Mrs. Hamilton Bryan of the Costumes committee; Mrs. F. L. Belin of the Publicity committee; Mrs. N. Taptas of the committee on Grounds and Decorations; Mrs. W. Baggaley of that on Social Dancing; the Coaches of the Festival were Miss Schaeffer, Miss Stewart and Miss Bissell, while Miss Mathilde Vossler was the Director. All these and their committees deserve the highest praise for the way in which they did their parts, contributing to the general success.

THE BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL

On account of circumstances well known to all readers of this article the Bithynia High School has been closed since June 1915.

For years prior to the war it had been felt by many of the best friends of the institution that it had outgrown the mountain village of Bardizag, but the difficulties surrounding the question of removal were so great that no action was taken.

It is to the credit of many of the friends of the school who received their education in the village of Bardizag that they maintain their love and loyalty to the old location, up to the present time.

Recent events however have made all the friends of the school feel that Bardizag was no longer tenable as a place for the reopening of the High School. Either the School must be abandoned altogether or a new location be found. The abandonment of an institution having such a useful past and worthy traditions could not for a moment be entertained.

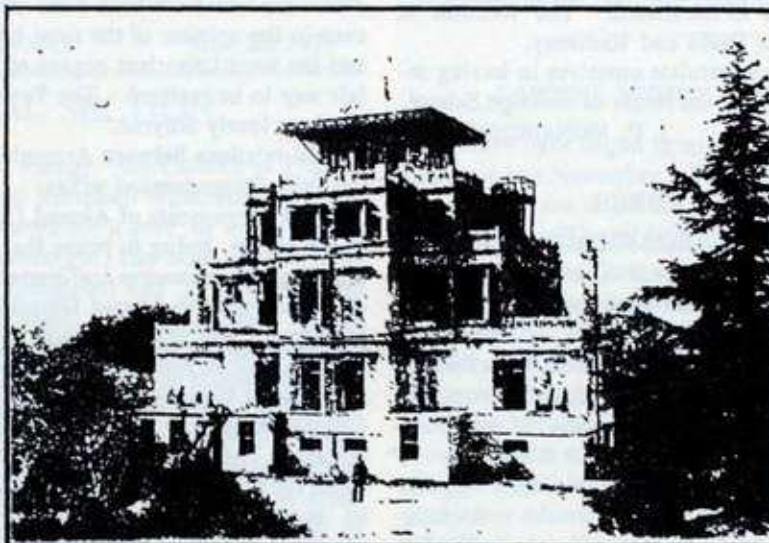
When we take a retrospective view of this institution, two names stand out prominently before us, those of Mr. Pierce and Dr. Chambers. Both put their very life and soul into the development of what became, perhaps, the largest and most influential high school for boys, connected with the American Board, in Turkey, attracting boys from an area that included Roumania, Bulgaria, and Macedonia in the West, to Persia in the East and from Russia in the North to the Soudan in the South. In 1915, there were, including the pupils of the "Boys Home" under the able management of Miss Newnham, 420 young men and boys in attendance of whom 320 were boarders.

On returning to this country, after an absence of four years, I found a large number of graduates of the High School, occupying positions of responsibility and trust in the commercial world as well as in the clerical, teaching, medical and legal professions; others were occupying equally important positions in the Near East Relief, in the Y.M.C.A. and in departments of the Inter-Allied Military organizations, I have still to find a single one who had proved a failure. In this important work there were associated with Mr. Pierce and Dr. Chambers, men of this country of great ability and

consecration, to whose earnestness and loyalty this splendid result is largely due, notably such men as Mr. Armenag Der Hagopian, Mr. Arshag Yakoubian, Mr. Krikor Moukhalian, Dr. Der Stepanian, Mr. Minas Dzalian, Mr. Hagop Alodjian, and others whose names readily occur to the minds of friends of the institution.

More than a year ago, acting for the Constantinople station, I began seeking a suitable location for the re-opening of the school. Although many very desirable properties were examined, financial and other difficulties seem to preclude the possibility of taking advantage of any of them. Sometimes the case seemed utterly hopeless. It would not be interesting to detail the efforts put forth to find the place needed, but let me say that early in March a property was secured that lends itself in a remarkable degree, after repairs and alterations are effected, to immediate occupancy and presents possibilities favorable for future expansion. After very careful consideration the Constantinople station unanimously decided to purchase it. The location in question was the property of the late Minister of Marine and Grand Admiral of the Turkish fleet, Hassan Rami Pasha.

It is beautifully situated on the Marmora in the town of Geuz-tepé about four miles from Haidar Pasha, nearly opposite the Princes' Islands. It is one of those charming old Turkish properties which have been developed on the Marmora during the last quarter of a century, which presented won-



Main Building, Bithynia High School

derful possibilities to the art of the landscape gardener and full advantage has been taken of these, with the result that the Bithynia High School will now occupy one of the most beautiful properties in the vicinity of Constantinople. It has a sea-front of about 600 ft., offering in a very unusual way a chance for aquatic sports of all kinds.

The property, which is composed of 15 deunüms, is beautifully laid out as park and garden. A great variety of evergreen and other trees, including about 150 fruit trees and a large number of flowering shrubs and plants, present to the eye a very attractive picture.

The climate is salubrious and invigorating with prevailing northern and southern winds. Two wells blasted from the solid rock, give an ample supply of the purest drinking water.

The main building is quadrangular in shape, rising in terraces that culminate in a sun parlor surrounded by a broad

balcony from which magnificent views of sea and country are obtained. Snow-capped Asiatic Olympus in the south rising above the Princes' Islands is conspicuous. This main building comprises the school assembly halls, class rooms and teachers' rooms.

Besides this building are two annexes composed of four large rooms each which will make ideal dormitories for 70 or 80 boys.

At some distance removed from the main building running along the N. W. boundary of the property are a house of ten rooms and a series of seven other large rooms which are being converted into kitchen, laundry, dining rooms and servants' quarters.

The school is easily accessible by sea and land. The rail road stations of Fener Yolou (Bifurcation) and Geuz-tepé are within 20 minutes' walk, while the boat landing of Kalamish is about equally distant and that of Djaddé Bostan is within 12 minutes of the house. Good macadamised roads lead from all these points to the school. The location is easily reached from Haidar Pasha and Kadikuey.

I am sure we may congratulate ourselves in having secured an almost ideal place for the future of the High School.

J. P. MCNAUGHTON

THE LOCAL PRESS

The Nationalist organ *Hakimiet-i-Millîe*, published at Angora, commenting on the report of a congress held in Rome by certain Turks who asserted the necessity of a foreign mediation in the Greco-Turkish conflict, says:—"These persons have no mandate, either official or private, from the National assembly at Angora. Such politicians, met in congress on their own initiative, have no right to come to any such decision, which hurts the country more than it helps it. In our view, the fight can be ended only in one way:—by the evacuation of Smyrna and Thrace by the Greeks. As long as these Greeks remain in Anatolia, they will not find a single Turk who will be willing to enter into direct or indirect negotiations with them. As long as the Greeks are in Anatolia, the only means of talking to them is through the Turkish army, which will express itself in the language of cannon, rifle and sword, until its voice is heard in Smyrna Bay. For we do not want mediation. We hereby solemnly and categorically assert that we are not in favor of the mediation suggested by those politicians in Europe."

Commenting on the 16th of May, the Greek daily *Proodos* says:—"This was the second anniversary of the occupation of Smyrna by the Hellenic forces. On May 16, 1919, Ionia, the centre of Greek hopes for ages, after a slavery of six centuries began its new epoch of history. It commenced to breathe once more. But this event was not important simply for the liberation of Smyrna. Since the pan-Hellenic upheaval of 1821, since the constitution of the kingdom, the coming of the Greeks to Smyrna marks certainly the most glorious page in the new Greek restoration. For this occupation was undertaken not simply for the usual territorial advantages, or for an extension of boundaries. Greece was

called to enter Asia Minor by sacred traditions and great interests. The appearance of the Hellenic army on these shores, where the Greek spirit had shone out most brilliantly, was the symbol of a historic return. Greece, by throwing this great bridge across the Aegean, has found once more the road toward national development. Greek unity without Smyrna, Greek security without a firm foothold in Asia Minor would be artificial and useless."

On the other hand, the Turkish daily *İleri* says of this same anniversary,—"This is the second anniversary of the surprise of Smyrna, and the young Turkish army is today only a year old. It is true, the Turkish Vali is not yet in the Government building (*Konak*), the red Ottoman flag does not yet float over the Smyrna quays; the harbor is not yet open, as in the past, to the commerce of the world, foreigners and the native population do not yet enjoy the quiet they used to have. Poor unfortunate Smyrna, like the hapless Salonica, gives the impression of a dried-up spring. But the dream for which we have been struggling for two years,—even in the opinion of the most far-sighted foreign statesmen and the most important organs of the foreign press,—is in a fair way to be realized. The Turkish flag will soon be floating over lovely Smyrna."

Of relations between Armenians and Turks, the Armenian daily *Djagadamard* writes:

"The arguments of Ahmed Djevdet Bey, the proprietor of the *İkdam*, trying to prove that it was the Armenians that provoked the massacres and persecutions, can not be accepted. According to Ahmed Djevdet Bey, the events that took place under Abdul Hamid were due to foreign instigation. After the fall of Hamid, the Armenians were still under the influence of foreigners. They preferred Tsarist Russia to the Ottoman Empire. They failed to understand that foreign intrigues against the Turks during the great war were not made for the sake of the Armenians. But one must indeed be very naïve to lightly deny by a stroke of the pen the proofs of more than thirty years, and thus get rid of formidable responsibilities and try to quiet the conscience of everybody. The past is not so easily forgotten. Yes, the revolutionary committees were formed with the one purpose of withstanding the persecutions, and they were not formed under foreign influence. The massacres of Armenians in Cilicia in 1908 took place at a time when that race was full of enthusiasm for and faith in the development of Turkey. Let Djevdet Bey look through the Blue Book of James Bryce, the Memoirs of Morgenthau, and the Documents of Dr. Lepsius, and he will be convinced that the massacres of the Armenians were but the carrying out of a premeditated plan, carried out by a powerful hand. The revolt of the Van Armenians took place after one-half of the population of the Vaspouragan (Van) province had been put to the sword."

A wolf is reported to have entered the city of Malatia and to have bitten some fifteen men and one woman, who have been taken for treatment to the Pasteur Institute in Sivas.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople

BIBLE HOUSE, CONSTANTINOPLE

MAY 25, 1921

EDITORIAL SECTION

With quiet, unheralded energy, the Council of Fifteen, gathered as representing eight American organizations working in this city, has been at work for a year or more on the Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople; and now the preliminary investigation has been completed and it is hoped that soon the results may be published. In a city of such magnificent distances, and with very limited rapid transit facilities, with so few experienced investigators and so much need for interpreters for those who were doing the work, and above all, with very limited funds at their disposal, these persons have done a very creditable piece of work. Most of those engaged in it have been volunteers who were busy at other things at the same time, and could spare only a fraction of their time for the Survey. It is a cause of deep gratitude that the authorities of all nationalities and those in charge of schools, orphanages, and other institutions have been so cordial in facilitating the investigation. Without such help, the task would have been wellnigh impossible. If now the funds needed for publication can be found, the results of this effort will be made available for the general public. And the forthcoming volume will be of much greater value and of far more human interest than the average guidebook to the city. The problem will then be:— who will take these discoveries of the investigators and make practical use of them? We feel certain that the organizations that united in making the Survey will use its results to the full.

There is, in addition to these various organizations, another and a younger one, which has been formed with precisely the end in view which is contemplated by this Survey. This is the Constantinople Civic Welfare League, whose work thus far has been largely preliminary, but which has every prospect of great usefulness. It is just beginning to have recourse

to publicity in its endeavors, but it already has the enthusiastic and effective support of the Allied High Commissioners and of the Allied Police, as well as of the Ottoman city authorities. Its chief aim is to secure the enforcement of law and order by the enlisting and the educating of public opinion. It proposes to take up specific matters that need reform or attention, and carry on a campaign of enlightenment through the press and by means of lectures in various languages, as well as by calling the notice of the competent authorities to the abuses. It has already given attention to the matter of reckless motor-car driving: and through its allied Society for the Protection of Animals, it has taken energetic steps to secure respect for law in the treatment of dumb creatures. It is now turning its attention to the problem of the traffic in women. Many of the matters on which the Pathfinder Survey has secured a mass of information will be taken up by the Civic Welfare League, of which Mme. N. Eliasco is the energetic President and Mr. Harold Thompson, of the National Bank of Turkey, the Treasurer.

LATEST WORD FROM HARPOUT

Letters have begun coming through from Harpout, the first since last November. These letters have come by Turkish post, and are in French and English. We give a few extracts that will be of interest:—

"April 3, Mr. Curt and Miss Parker arrived two days ago. We got permission to go to meet them with two automobiles The Americans were at our house for dinner today. There were fifteen of us, including Miss Schmidli. Two weeks ago some of our boxes came.

"The hospital is always full of sick. We have had a lot of new babies These babies have gotten along well through the winter. Spring has come! But happily the winter was not very severe. Our orphans were very comfortable.

"April 29. The winter has passed; On the whole it was mild as to weather, but it was a strain. Now spring is here, with spring showers and flowers. Today it is pouring. The hall below has been filled with children every day coming to get their new clothes. I hope it may be pleasant tomorrow so that they may enjoy them. I tell Miss Woodis she ought to be very happy, she has made so many children happy this week. On the contrary I have had to disappoint them by refusing permission to go away for Easter, on account of measles. It has taken all the joy out of my life to see them so disappointed. Four orphanages are in quarantine now.

"As for the rain, we need it. There was almost no snow during the winter, and water is flowing in only small streams in the fountains and in some not at all. Consequently we welcome this lovely heavy rain. We shall have to have much for our needs for the summer. Mr. Curt is having the well in the rear of the white house dug deeper hoping to find water enough to run it into all of our buildings, even up to the second floor of the personnel house. The work goes on with its ups and downs. The children seem happy."

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE NOTES

The Conference has come and gone and the College campus seems encircled by a halo as one walks past the spot where the sunset meetings were held, as one stands on the slope where the play was acted and as one sits in the chapel whose walls echoed back the earnest messages of Dr. Zwemer and the other speakers. Complete reports of the Conference have been written; but for obvious reasons these reports cannot be published in full.

The unveiling of the tablet in memory of Savas Arghyriades was an especially impressive affair. As Mr. Harlow remarked, the glory of the College is in the sons who go out from it to serve Christ. Dr. MacLachlan spoke at length and with deep feeling regarding his acquaintance and relations with Savas. He told how Savas came in 1913 to Paradise with fifteen pounds only; how he paid five on account of tuition and lived the nine months on the other nine pounds; how his grade from the first examination was the highest in his class and how he ever after led his class and the College; how he accepted Christ in 1915, was chosen President of the Y.M.C.A., next year; and how in every way he conducted himself as a noble dignified, earnest, unselfish disciple of Christ. The speaker went on to tell of Savas' gratitude to the College and how, before leaving for military service on the Palestine front, he had made over to the College his share of a large estate in the interior, as a means for helping poor boys. Many letters were received from Savas during the war and in none of these was there any spirit of hatred, bitterness or complaining; rather, there was a realization of the danger but an absolute faith in God's love. He writes, "Mars has come, the days are stormy again, but I cling close to Him; His shelter is always sure and never fails," "'Thy will be done'—that always comforts me." On Sept. 19, 1918, Savas was mortally wounded. A friend and fellow soldier spoke of Savas as "my truest friend, with the biggest heart of any one I have ever met." When counselled to try and escape he had replied, "Do you think I would run away? I am in the army and in Christ's army." Reading Savas' letters to his friends was always a cure for discouragement. His whole thought and life was inspired by Christ. The tablet reads as follows:

SAVAS ARGHYRIADES,

A Graduate of the Class of 1916

Born in Sparta, December 18, 1896

Died of Wounds in Palestine, September 19, 1918

A Leader of the Student Volunteer Band

And President of the Y.M.C.A. of This College.

**Erected by the Student Volunteers of Smyrna,
In Loving Gratitude for His Fellowship and in Joy
for His Steadfastness.**

"Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?
Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine,
or nakedness, or peril, or sword?"
Owing to the generosity of Admiral Fitz-Maurice, who

used frequently to come and play on it, the chapel organ has been thoroughly overhauled by an expert and is in now in fine condition. We all look forward to the return of Mrs. Reed in September, when we may listen again to her beautiful recitals.

Mr. Ryan gave an interesting account of the work of the American Bible Society at the Campus Prayer Meeting on Wednesday.

Dr. MacLachlan told the story of the College at the Y.M.C.A. meeting yesterday. That is to say, he began to tell the story, but found it impossible to get much beyond the beginning. It was a wonderful example of "What God Hath Wrought" as the small—almost vain—beginning, thirty years ago, was described. The purchase of the first building, an act of sublime faith and a proof of the power of prayer; the acquaintance and life long friendship of those Christian philanthropists, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy, which was the result of a four days' storm in the Aegean; the intimate association with other workers during the many years—Mr. Tchiboukjian, Prof. Lawrence, who came out in 1896, Prof. Caldwell who arrived in 1898; the lead taken by the school in athletics; the various steps from the Boys' School of 1891 to the International College of 1921,—all these points proved most interesting and they challenged the students to be worthy of the faith, the sacrifice and the prayer upon which the College is built.

Smyrna, May 14, 1921.

C. W. L.

TARSUS NEWS

St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, is rejoicing in several gifts from friends toward the expenses of the institution. Beloit College, Rice Institute, Texas, Gordon Bible College, Wheaton and the Near East Relief have contributed, and Marietta College has pledged a thousand dollars a year to support a tutor. Miss Emily Wheeler has also forwarded many gifts from America. Several friends have sent newspapers or magazines, and a large number of Sunday School picture cards and rolls have been sent. A new brick stove has been put in for cooking, and a new fence put around the garden.

A cinema exhibition is given in the College auditorium every night except Sundays, and is provided especially for the families of Tarsus.

On the night of May 1st, the College students presented the pageant of the Resurrection; over seven hundred crowded the College chapel to see it.

Conditions in Tarsus remain quiet, and business progresses slowly but steadily. Splendid rains have saved the wheat and barley crops. Farmers say they expect a large yield; but since little was planted, there will not be a large supply of cereals.

Miss Annie T. Allen, who left here some three weeks ago for Anatolia, has arrived in Caesarea, going via Marsovan and Sivas.

THE TRIP OVERLAND FROM KARS TO TREBIZOND

Mr. and Mrs. George White, Miss Elizabeth Gillespie, Mr. Clayton Skinner, Mr. Leonard C. Hubbard, Dr. James Hawthorne, Miss Cora Beach and Miss Elsie Kimball travelled to Constantinople, upon the sending of the Kars orphans to Alexandropol, via Erzeroum and Trebizond. The trip by narrow gauge railroad from Sarikamish to Erzeroum over the snowclad mountains was very beautiful. In Erzeroum, the Turkish officials treated the Americans as the guests of the town, showing the party every courtesy. The trip from Erzeroum to Trebizond was made by wagon with Turkish guards assigned for protection. Telegrams were sent ahead, and at each point the party was received by officials who had been notified of their approach. These officials did everything in their power to make the party comfortable. In Baidoub, a little town along the way, a wagon broke down and the party was forced to make arrangements for securing a new one. The matter was taken up with the government officials and a new wagon was hired and paid for by the City Treasury with arrangements made to collect through the city government in Erzeroum from the man who had already received the money for the rent of the wagons. In this same place a detail of five policemen was assigned to the party during their stay, one of the policemen accompanying each individual as he travelled about the city. The Near East workers slept on a porch in the open air and these policemen insisted upon taking turns to guard them as they slept. The party wishes to thank the Turkish officials for helping to make the journey comfortable.

(Near East Relief)

AMERICAN SAILORS' CLUB

Since the first day when it was announced that the tents at Camp Mark L. Bristol were ready for occupancy and that the restaurant was under way, the camp has been filled to capacity and more. For nothing daunts the sailor, and when told "all beds filled," he promptly arrives with his own bed and bedding and in navy parlance, "rolls up on the deck." There certainly is plenty of "deck" room at the camp and what bed could be sweeter than one of sweet clover?

Decoration Day, May 30, will be celebrated with appropriate exercises, and later in the day base ball and boxing and wrestling bouts. The crowning athletic event will be the 14 round contest for the championship of the British and American navies.

It is hoped that the American Colony will come early and stay late. The sub-chaser will leave the Red Cross docks at 9. a. m., returning late in the evening. All boats stop at Beuyükdere. Bring your luncheon if you wish. A very simple buffet luncheon will be served by Mr. Tokalli on the grounds,—salads, cold meat, sandwiches, coffee, lemonade, cakes and ice cream.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

According to a report received last week by cable to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the money market was rather easy. Call money was firm at 6 1/2 %, but the demand for time money was very light. The reduction of the Bank of England discount rate strengthened the conviction that similar action would be taken by several of the Federal Reserve Banks.

The Federal Reserve system continued to show an improvement in the ratio of total reserve to deposit and Federal Reserve Note liabilities combined. The ratio was 53.7%, the highest since the first week of September, 1918. An increase of 11 millions of gold reserve was largely responsible for this ratio.

The Foreign trade of the United States declined more than \$700,000,000 as compared with March of 1920. The exports for March, 1921, were \$384,000,000, as compared with \$820,000,000 for March, 1920; and the imports were \$252,000,000 as compared with \$524,000,000. During the nine months to the end of March, the exports and imports were \$5,509,000,000 and \$3,009,000,000 respectively, as over against \$6,050,000,000 and \$3,759,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

The outstanding event of the fortnight was the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, abrogating on July 1st the national agreement defining working conditions for all railroads formerly under Federal control. This decision affects all employees except those in train services under separate agreement between individual roads and the four Brotherhoods.

The railroad market was overshadowed by the impending issue of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. of \$230,000,000 fifteen-year bonds bearing 6 1/2 % interest. Railroad securities were not helped by the announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad's reduction in dividends from 6% to 4%.

NOTES

CONSTANTINOPLE

A band of counterfeiters has been run to earth in this city, eight of them having been arrested and one shot dead while resisting arrest. In the course of the fight in Pera, Miss Quinn, one of the ladies connected with the Near East Relief, was slightly wounded, as she was passing in a car.

Senator Ali Riza Pasha, formerly Minister of Marine, and a prominent figure in the Ottoman Senate, died last week in Scutari of heart trouble.

A group of 21 from among those deported to Malta arrived in Constantinople last Wednesday evening, including nine from Kars, of the so-called Azerbaijan Republic. Only

three of the 21 will stay in this city, — Ahmed Aghaieff, editor of the *Terjeman-i-Hakikat*, Hussein Tossoun Bey, who directed the Milli Agency, and Riza Bey, deputy for Brousa. The others have gone on to Anatolia or the Caucasus. These men compose the first batch of a group of 64 who are being exchanged for the thirty or more British subjects still being confined in Anatolia by the Kemalists. The other 43 will not be released from Malta till these British subjects are actually given over. This was one of the measures arranged by Bekir Sami Bey but has not yet been officially accepted by the Kemalist government.

An appeal by Turkish women to the women of the United States for their help in relieving the misery in Constantinople, has according to the local papers, been placed in the hands of Secretary Hoover by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, whom these papers call "Kerry Chamen Kath."

It is stated that work on the Scutari-Alem Dagh trolley line will be resumed after the coming festival of Bairam, and will be completed in three months. We trust this may not be the proverbial "Bairamdan soura," which means never.

A proclamation has been issued by the High Commissioners of France, Great Britain and Italy, calling attention of the public to the fact that the peninsulas of Constantinople, Nicomedia, Gallipoli, and a definite part of the Anatolian region south of the Dardanelles are in the military occupation of the Allied Powers, and are neutral zones, and also to the fact that since in Anatolia the Greeks and the Turks, or certain Turkish elements, are in a state of war, the civil and military persons in these neutral zones must observe the strictest neutrality. In particular it states that no body of combatants may be formed or recruited within these zones, but that private individuals may go thence if they so desire to Greece, if Greeks, or to the Turkish provinces, if Turks.

The National Armenian Assembly, which was convened last Friday by the Patriarch, has elected Professor Abraham Der Hagopian of Robert College unanimously as its President.

THE NEAR EAST

Evidently Angora has its share of excitement these days. The papers tell of the killing there of Nouri, the brother of the famous Enver, who has for some time been prominent in the Bakou region of the Caucasus; also of the execution of Safvet Bey, formerly military commandant of Constantinople; also of the discovery of a band of 40 conspirators associated with Moustafa Saghir, now being tried for espionage; and the resignation of Bekir Sami Bey has been followed by that of the entire cabinet, or council of Commissaires. This step took place May 17th, as a result of a divergence of view between the President of this body and the commission on the

budget. The Grand Assembly has its share of troubles, too, for the Vice-President has resigned, and frequent secret sessions are being held. Dr. Reshad Bey, who has been representing the Angora Government in Paris, has also sent in his resignation. The newly formed Cabinet is said to be quite reactionary.

Bekir Sami Bey, the Commissaire of Foreign Affairs for the Angora Government, who led the deputation of Moustafa Kemal to London, has been forced to resign his post, owing to the strength of the opposition to his London policy. His duties have been assigned to General Fevzi Pasha, Commissaire of National Defence.

OTHER LANDS

On July 1st, General Peishing will succeed General March as Chief of Staff of the American army. General Harbord will be his right-hand man.

Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the ex-Kaiser, has been convicted in a German criminal court of evading taxation by smuggling his fortune out of the country, and has been fined 5,000 marks.

Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of Interior, died at Rochester, Mass., last week, aged 57.

Edward D. White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died last week in Washington, D. C., aged 76, and was buried there with very simple ceremonies.

Forty Turkey-ites gathered for a Turkey luncheon at the Armenian restaurant on 24th Street, New York City, on April 9th. The previous luncheon was held before the war, and it was a great pleasure to those who could attend another such. Professor Alfred Hamlin presided; and Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., made the address, speaking most optimistically of the future of Turkey. Among those present were Mrs. E. R. Hubbard, Mrs. Robert Chambers, Mrs. Dale, Miss Emily Wheeler, Mrs. Thomas Carter, Mrs. Mark H. Ward, and Mr. Sylvester S. Bliss.

PERSONAL

Mr. Noone and Mr. Goldsbury have arrived in Adana and are making plans for the summer camp for boys.

Rev. J. W. Beach, Mr. Martin, Miss Easton and Miss King, of the Near East Relief Unit at Caesarea, arrived in Constantinople Saturday last via Samsoun, and are leaving today for America.

Bishop Blake and Mrs. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, Miss Lee and the Misses Carnahan, all of the Methodist Mis-

sion Board, have made a brief visit to Constantinople Bishop Blake is in charge of the Paris Area, and the party has come from a trip to Varna and Bourgas, Bulgaria.

Rev. A. W. Halsey, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, a college classmate of ex-President Wilson, and a Trustee of Robert College, died on April 20th at his home in New York City, aged 68.

Miss Minnie B. Mills of Smyrna and Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny of Talas sailed May 12th on the S. S. "Patria" for Naples on their return to their stations.

Mrs. F. W. MacCallum of Constantinople expects to sail from America early in June, spend a short time in England with her son, Reed, and come on by rail to Constantinople.

Dr. Cyril H. Haas and Miss Hazel Hotson, of the American Hospital at Adana, Miss Grace Towner of Adana, Miss Harriet C. Norton of Aintab, and probably Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith of Aintab, are booked to sail on the S. S. "America" from New York June 29th for Piraeus on their return to the Central Mission. Dr. Floyd Smith has recently undergone a serious operation in a hospital, but is making a good recovery.

Mr. Henry Harrison Proctor of Boston, who was a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board from 1906 to 1919 with the exception of the year 1914 - 1915, died April 23rd, and the funeral was at the Old South Church, of which Mr. Proctor had long been a leading member. He was a generous contributor to the work of the Board, and had given the impetus by large gifts for the formation of what came to be known as "The Henry Harrison Proctor Fund for Retired and Disabled Missionaries."

Rev. and Mrs. James P. McNaughton announce the engagement of their daughter Margaret to Chaplain James M. Hester, U. S. Navy.

WANTED: - An Organ,--for day-school and Sunday-school use, in an orphanage in Constantinople. If you have one to contribute, please notify W. W. PEET, American Bible House.

LEGAL NOTICE

ESTATE OF MEREDITH HART. This is to give notice that the subscriber, of the City of Constantinople, has obtained from the United States Probate Court in Constantinople letters testamentary on the Estate of MEREDITH HART, late of the City of Constantinople, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 27th day of April 1922: otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April 1921. ARTHUR S. BEDELL, Robert College, Constantinople.

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SUNDAY SERVICES May 29, 1921

DUTCH CHAPEL,	11 a.m. and 6 p.m.	Rev. Robert Frew, D.D.
ROBERT COLLEGE,	11 a.m.	Rev. C. F. Gates D.D.
CONS/PLE COLLEGE	11 a.m.	Rev. L. P. Chambers Ph.D.
MEMORIALCHURCH	10.30 a.m.	Rev. R. F. Borough

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, May 24th

(Values in paper liras)

Dollar	1.25	20 leva	0.32
Pound sterling . .	5.05	20 marks	0.43
20 francs	2.16	20 kronen	0.04 1/2
20 lire	1.35	Gold lira	5.19
20 drachmas . . .	1.43		

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